

THE

Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE:



Electric Water Systems For the Farm

By W. W. Brooks

'Thank You Farm'

By T. S. Buie

Have You Ever Been To a Ramp Convention?

By Bill Sharpe

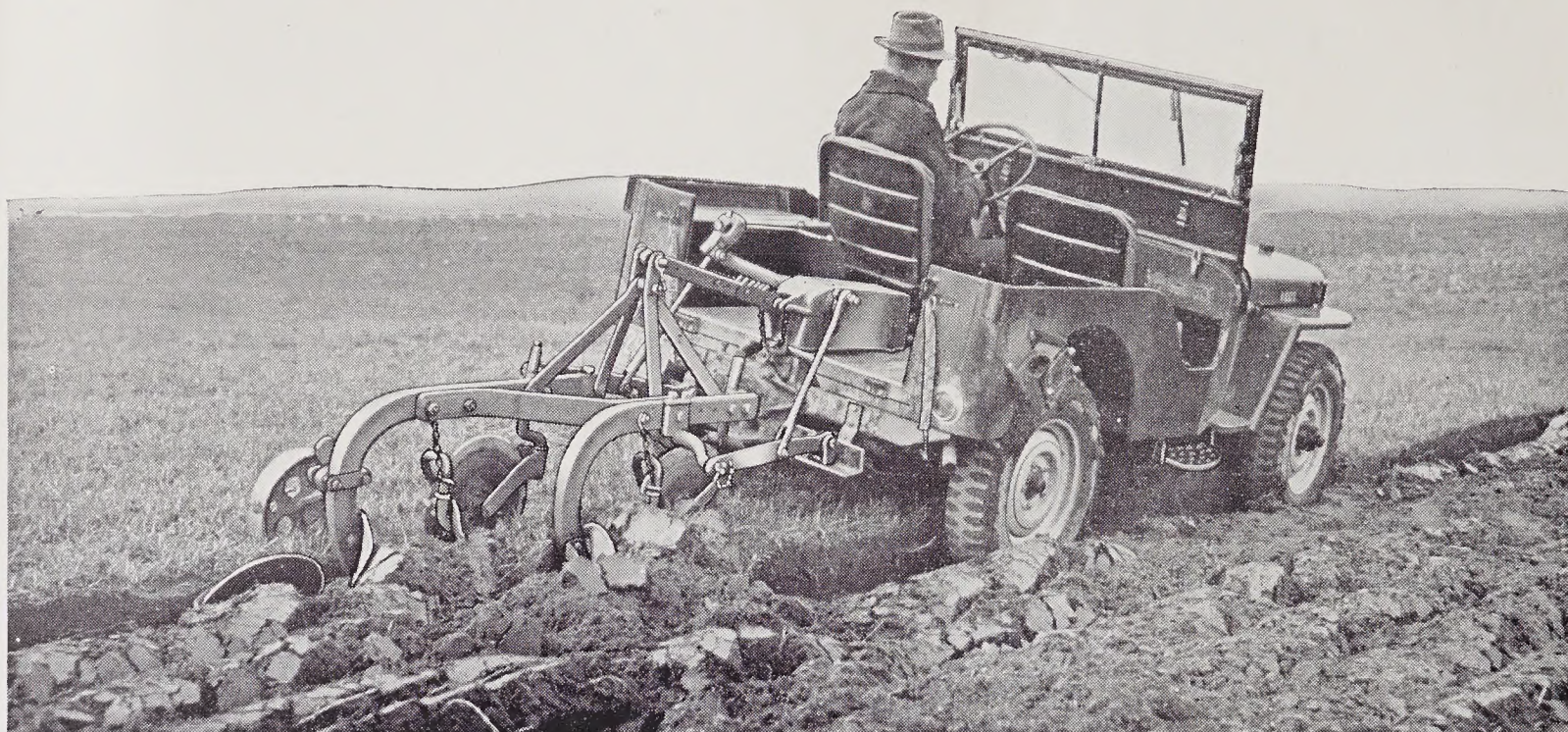


VOLUME III - NUMBER 6

JUNE - 1948



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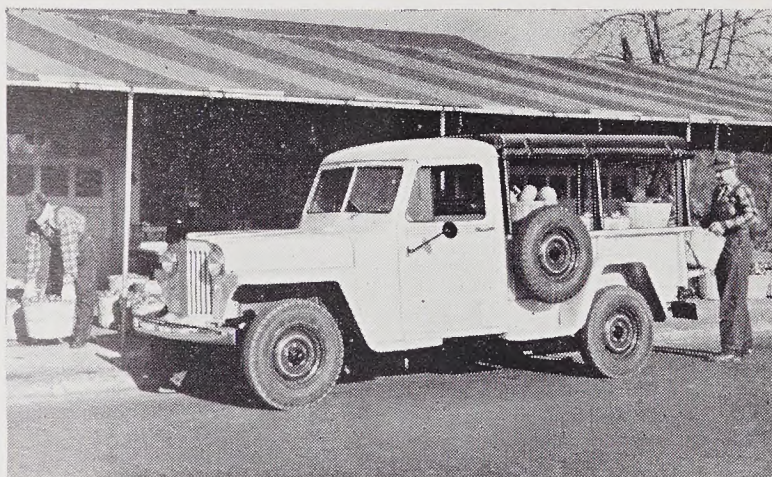
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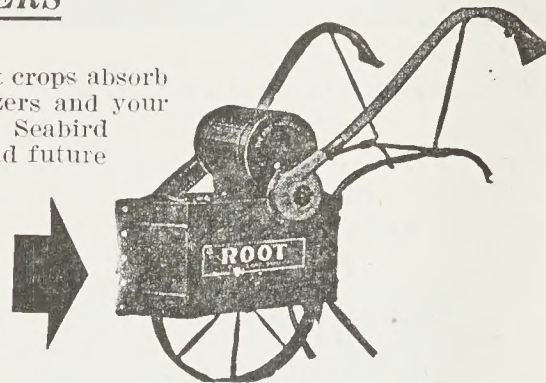
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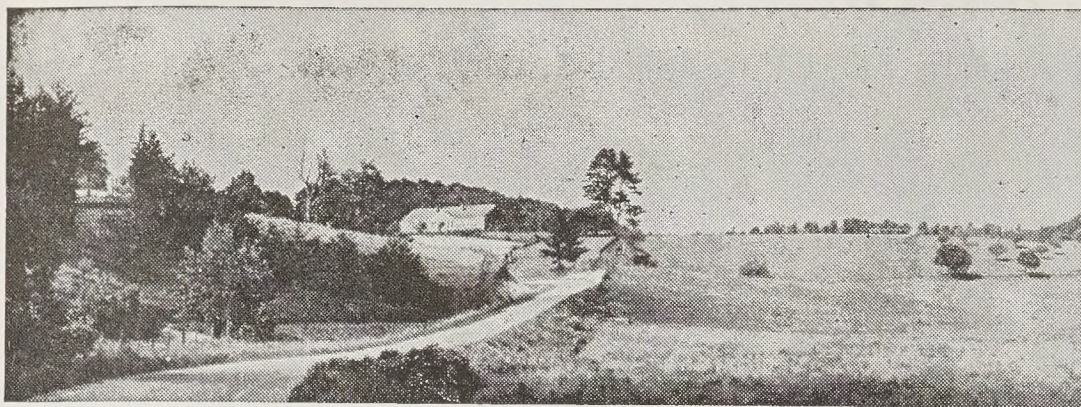
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In This Issue

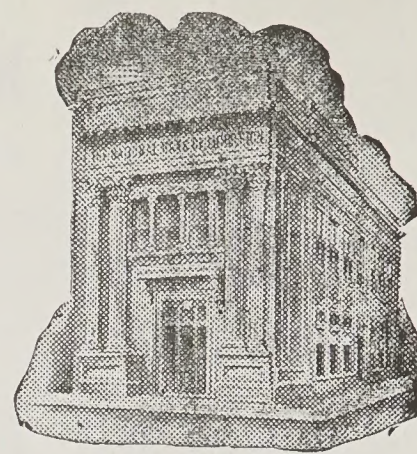
	Page
Electric Water Systems for the Farm—By W. W. Brooks	5
“Thank You Farm”—By T. S. Buie	7
Have You Ever Been to a Ramp Convention?—By Bill Sharpe	9
Here’s Proof That Legume Crops Help To Build the Soil—By Blackburn Johnson	10
The Carolina Homemaker—By Miss York Kiker	12
Carolina Dairy and Livestock Section:	
Increasing Population Presents Opportunity for Expansion in Dairy Farming	14
More Pigs	14
Swine Vaccination Law Cited by Veterinarian	15
Sunporch Advised for Young Turkeys	15
Outlook for Poultry More Favorable	15
Guide for Growing Better Peaches	17
Farm Safety Week Slated July 25-31	17
Editorial	18

OUR FRONT COVER

Tomatoes canned in summer bring vitamin C, as well as flavor and color, to winter meals. Mrs. Jeanne Olson of Silver Spring, Md., tests the cans of tomatoes she put up the preceding day to make sure the seals are sound.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

Electric Water Systems for the Farm

By W. W. BROOKS

REEPING fresh water before stock at all times is one of the most profitable things a farmer can do, if done the modern way, with an efficient electric water system.

An abundance of clean water enables stock to add weight faster; plenty of water is a necessity for good health, proper growth, and maximum profits for the stock farmer. Running water piped to stock watering troughs brings quick dividends by fattening cattle, hogs, and sheep in less time with less work.

Electricity is by far the most satisfactory and dependable power to pump water with both private power companies and the government adding to rural electrification, electric power will soon become available to all.

An electric water system is entirely automatic, and provides a constant supply of fresh water. The pump starts and stops automatically. The system is automatically oiled. Even the air supply in the storage tank is automatically controlled. The water system requires no attention whatever, except an occasional inspection to check its mechanical condition and state of lubrication.

Thus a modern electric water system with all these automatic features provides a water supply as dependable as one supplied by any large municipal plant.

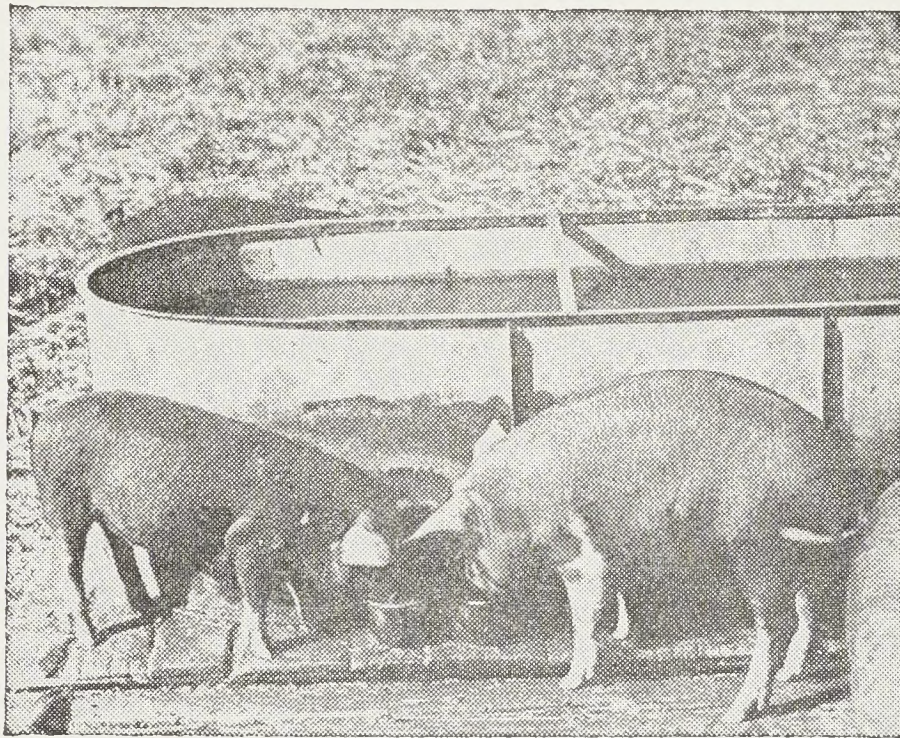
Planning a water system counts a lot. The installation of a system of hot and cold running water need not be done all at once. It can be planned in three parts. First, the well, pump, tank, and pipes are run to nearby outlets where the most convenience and the most labor saving may be had. Secondly, additional heaters, softeners, secondary pumps, storage reservoirs, etc. are installed. Finally, an outlet is made anywhere you ever use water in your farming and living.

The electric pump is the heart of the home water system. There is the shallow well type and the deep well type, depending upon whether the depth of the well is more than 25 feet. The size and type of pump that will do the job in any given case depends upon the suction, water discharge, and water requirements of the household. It is always better to buy a pump which has a capacity of more than the immediate needs. A strong, sturdy pump, made by a nationally-known and reliable manufacturer is the kind to get.

The old-style gravity water system with a tank in the attic has been replaced by the modern hydro-pneumatic or pressure system. The latter is better because of its ability to maintain a steady and, if desired, high pressure. It consists of a pump and a closed or pneumatic storage tank in which a cushion of air is maintained under pressure to force water from the tank through service pipes to the faucets. The pump may be located in the building or in a protected pit over the well. The well should be carefully sealed to prevent any possibility of contamination. All work in connection with the water and sewage system

demands that cannot be seen today. For example, the family may need a complete plumbing system, an overhead or porous hose irrigation system. Although it is important that the size of the pump be fitted to the size of the well, it is equally important that the pump be large enough for present and future water needs. It is an excellent idea, therefore, to be certain that the well itself will be able to meet future estimated needs.

A minimum pumping capacity for average farm use is 350 gallons per hour; with that capacity and with average use, the pump will be running from one to one and one-half hours a day at an electrical cost of a few cents



Plenty of running water piped to watering troughs brings quick dividends by fattening cattle, hogs, and sheep in less time with less work. Water is the cheapest and most valuable item that meat animals consume.

should be done under the direction of a qualified contractor or dealer who has had adequate experience in the installation of water systems.

Complete dependability can only be assured by the use of quality materials correctly installed. It is important, for instance, to pitch pipes correctly so there will be no air pockets and so the entire system can be drained, if necessary.

Just as in buying a house for a growing family, when a water system is purchased, it should be enough to take care of all present needs and large enough to take care of future growth.

A farm family may have greater demands for water in later years—

a day. The tank for the water system must be large enough to carry a supply of air which may expand or compress with the change of water level in the tank. Small tanks provide little water storage, consequently when any faucet is turned on, the pump will start almost immediately. Under such operating conditions, the motor and pump will start and stop frequently.

The additional cost of a tank of adequate size is a wise investment. Larger tanks are used where the demand is heavier and each large job should be checked according to its requirements. As a rule, not more than 20 per cent of the tank capacity is available as a reserve supply. In the case of the

engine driven pump which must be started by hand each time the tank pressure runs down, it is desirable to have a storage tank large enough to supply the demand for at least a half day, preferably longer, so that it will not be necessary to run the pump and start it every little while.

The best recommendations for water systems come from those farmers who have them. Mr. J. L. Shaner of Staunton, Virginia, for example, operates a 35 cow dairy farm, and electricity performs many duties on his farm. These duties include pumping water, household refrigeration, cooking, cooling milk, washing, ironing, lighting, and the operation of many smaller appliances.

The one-fourth horsepower electric shallow well pump heads the list in the estimation of Mr. Sharner, who says: "After I connected for electric service, the first equipment I installed was an automatic electric water system. I would rather give up any of the other equipment I have than to discontinue the use of my water system."

If you would ask Frank Norris of near Jonesville, Michigan, what is the most practical thing about having a water system on a farm, he would say, "Plenty of water for the stock—that's what you make your money on." Mrs. Norris, whose job of homemaking shares in the timesaving, would have a different story. To her, running hot and cold water in the kitchen and bathroom of her home means time saved so she and her two young daughters can help Frank and the hired man handle the 346 acres. It means a cleaner, more comfortable home.

Down in West Farmington, Ohio, a manufacturer of electrical equipment set up a time and motion study on the farm of Joseph Motz. "Time and motion study" simply means that observers measure in seconds, minutes, and hours the time it once took the Motz family to do their work and the time it now takes them.

The first thing they asked Motz to do was put in a deep-well pump. Before it was installed, the family had carried nearly 11 tons of water a year over a route totaling 49 miles. Water for the Motz dairy cows alone totalled 605 tons and stole 350 pumping and carrying hours during the five cold months when the stock had to be watered in the barn.

The pump wiped the slate clean of all this no-profit work, saved, according to the experts' count, 35 full working days in a year, and actually required the power of only a one-third horsepower motor!

Sanitation is another factor that every farmer must consider in running

a farm. The farmer who has purchased the necessary equipment for the maintenance of a satisfactorily private water supply system that will provide pure, fresh water for use in the home and the barn is on the right road. He will prevent any water-borne disease among the members of his family and make it possible to provide the public with good, pure milk and food.

Plenty of pure water is not only important to human beings, but also counts tremendously in the care of stock. Take hogs, for example. One half of a hog's body, live weight, is water. That's why it's so important to provide pigs and hogs of all ages all the fresh, clean water they will drink, day and night, summer and winter.

Hogs can be kept healthier by giving them clean water. In this way hog raisers can avoid the dangers of hogs getting some disease from filthy, stagnant pools and disease-infested drains in the lot or pasture. It's cheaper to avoid disease than to try to treat it. All livestock does better and produces more when there is easy access to a plentiful supply of good water. Dairymen report that seasonal slump in production, even though the cows are on a dry feed ration, can be overcome to a considerable extent by adequate drinking water. The average cow drinks 25 gallons of water a day—in summer as high as 40 gallons. Cows watered twice or three times a day drink almost 40 per cent more water than those watered but once daily and produce up to 20 per cent more milk as a result.

Those supplied with drinking cups at the stalls will produce from 5 to 10 per cent more milk without increasing the feeding ration.

It doesn't take a very large farm with much livestock to need 85,000 to 100,000 gallons of water a year. It would take a lot of manpower to pump and carry all that water. An electric water system is cheaper, does the work better, and insures a high grade of milk from cows that have an adequate supply of drinking water.

Farmers claim that horses and mules will do better work if watered frequently. They should have 10 to 20 gallons each per day. Chickens respond to water in a profitable way. A farm wife recently said, "We find that by having running water the chickens drink more water, also eat more, and in turn, lay more eggs in the fall and winter when egg prices are highest."

One hundred chickens need 4 gallons of water every day to keep them in laying condition. An egg is two-thirds water, so it is easy to see how important water is for a flock of lay-

ing hens. In cold weather an electric immersion heater will keep the water more attractive to chickens. Increased egg production pays the bill.

The dreaded cry of "Fire!" need not hold all its terror for the modern farmer if he has an electric water system. An efficiently planned and installed water system is more than merely insurance when a fire breaks out; it is a solid wall for the buildings and livestock against one of the deadliest of the farmer's enemies—a precaution that helps prevent fires as well as put them out in their early stages.

On farms alone there is an average annual loss by fire of \$100,000,000. This is nearly a third of a million dollars for every working day in the year. This sum would build 20,000 homes at \$5,000 each, which would house 100,000 persons.

While ladders, axes, chemical extinguishers, etc., help to stop fires, really adequate and instant fire protection is furnished by the farm electric water system, especially where a pressure or gravity storage tank of 1,500 or more gallons capacity has been installed.

Although a hose delivering a flow of even 7 or 8 gallons of water a minute will put out the ordinary fire if noticed in time, both storage and capacity are desirable for complete fire protection. A large quantity of water must usually be furnished by both storage and pumping.

Many potentially destructive fires can be put out, however, with small pressure systems of about 250 to 500 gallons capacity an hour and an ordinary garden hose and nozzle. Hydrant outlets should be located on all sides of the barn and at strategic points for the rest of the buildings. Reels and hose should be kept permanently in a centrally located place, so that the hose can be attached readily to the hose outlet; the equipment is then available for instant use.

A three-fourth inch hose will deliver almost 50 per cent more water than a five-eighth inch hose; a one inch hose will deliver about two and one-half times as much. Have the hose ready. A squirt in time saves nine.

When water requirements for the farm have been estimated, and the water system dealer has been consulted in the selection of the most efficient equipment for the well, the farmer is on the first step to greater farm production than he ever thought possible.

Cattle and calf slaughter in 1947 was the greatest on record and much larger than in 1946. The unusually large slaughter reduced the number of cattle on farms. Slaughter in 1948 probably will be less than last year.

'Thank You Farm'

IN the Caraballo Mountains of Luzon 24-year-old Corporal Thomas Eugene Atkins helped to defeat one enemy of his country. That happened one March 10 when he held an outpost foxhole against repeated, savage thrusts by the Japanese, slew 44 of them, and won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Near his beloved Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Spartanburg County, South Carolina, Farmer Thomas Eugene Atkins has started another fight against an enemy of his country. This time, like thousands of other farmers, he is fighting soil erosion in a battle less spectacular but no less important than the one against foreign aggression.

Between that March 10, when Atkins lay with a bullet-shattered hip in a foxhole, two dead buddies beside him, and fired at the enemy until he had burned out three rifles, and November 14 of the following year, when he took over a 62-acre farm, there happened an event as typically American as the 24-year-old hero's courage.

To Gene Atkins it is a fairy story that came true. This slender, soft-spoken man is a sharecropper's son, and a sharecropper's life seemed in store for him when he returned from the Pacific.

But the people of Spartanburg County were grateful to Gene for what he did as a member of the famous 32nd (Red Arrow) Infantry Division. Led by the country doctor who had

been family physician at the Atkinses for two decades, by a village banker, and the wide-awake publisher of the *Spartanburg Herald-Journal*, the friends and neighbors of the war hero bought a farm and built a Mt. Vernon style cottage on it for Gene and his bride. It is called "Thank You Farm."

When Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson came to Spartanburg County, November 14, to present the deed to Gene, more than 1,500 persons packed the Gramling School auditorium in spite of cold, rainy weather.

It was a program that honored Gene and the other servicemen from the county who had helped to save the Nation from foreign foes. But it was also a program that pointed to the battle at home for the land—the battle against soil erosion and soil depletion.

John G. Landrum, the village bank president who served as chairman of the "Thank You Farm" purchasing committee, summed up the purposes of the meeting when he opened the program. He said:

"Corporal Atkins is but a symbol of all Spartanburg County boys. Many others have distinguished themselves, some even making the sacrifice of their lives. Manifestly, we cannot honor all of them this way, but our tribute today is meant for them also. . . . This is also a great day for the farmers in the County. Farm agencies representing the basic interest of the farmer have made their contribution

to the improvement of agricultural methods in this region. For this work we are indebted to the Broad River Soil Conservation District and the agencies cooperating with it—the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service of Clemson College, the vocational teachers and their students, and the State Forestry Commission."

When Chief H. H. Bennett of the Soil Conservation Service spoke, he emphasized that "this is not our show." Said the Chief:

"It was Gene Atkins, who was too tough for the Japs to lick, who came home with his heart set on farming, and who decided to farm this new place of his the safe, conservation way. It is Gene Atkins, his South Carolina neighbors, and tens of thousands like them in the other 47 states who are going to safeguard our country's agricultural land from this other enemy—unnecessary soil erosion—and keep it permanently productive."

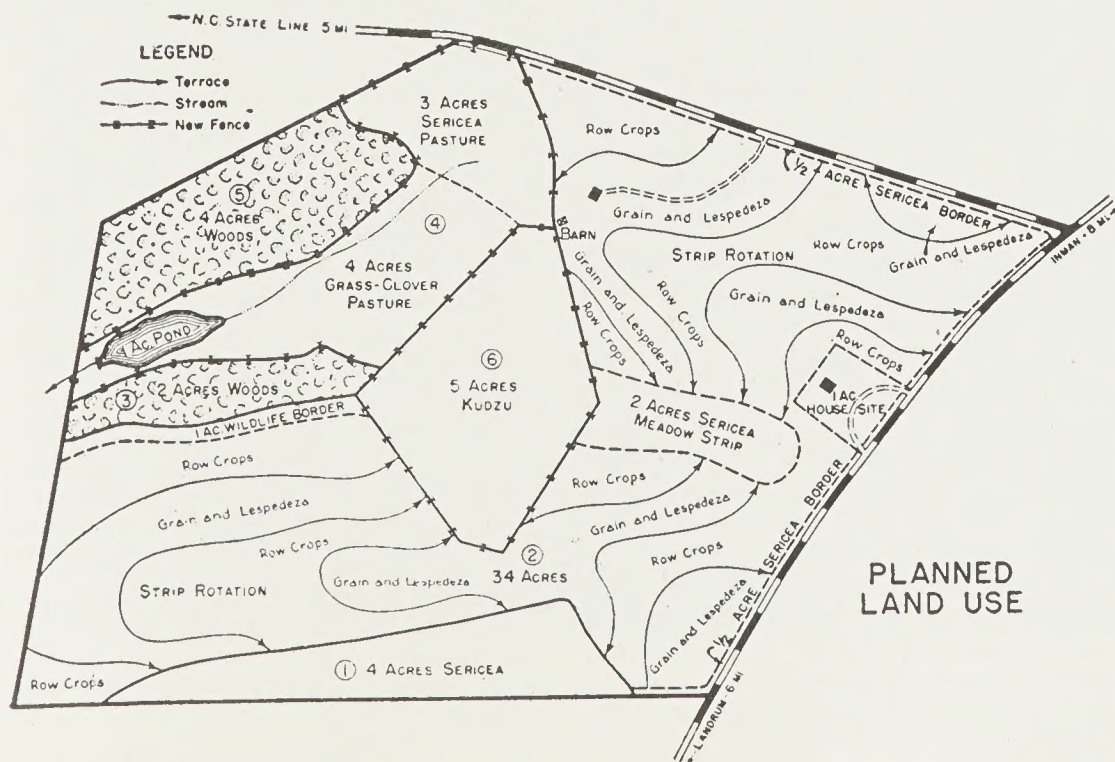
The Secretary of Agriculture told Gene and the audience: "You must continue your great soil conservation work, for according to all signs—unmistakable signs—the South is on the threshold of an industrial-agricultural revolution that may shake its economy right down to the cotton roots on Gene's farm . . . Gene, I'm happy as a member of the President's Cabinet to hand you this deed to 'Thank You Farm.' May God bless you, Gene, as this community has blessed you."

His voice choking with emotion, the war hero replied: "I want to thank Dr. Walden and all those who made this possible. Thanks for making my dreams come true. Many others have fought and bled and suffered for the same things I did. I don't feel worthy, but with God's help I'm going to do the best I can to make this land better."

Dr. A. R. Walden, to whom Gene referred, is the country doctor who wrote to Publisher William A. Townes of the *Spartanburg Herald-Journal*:

"Editorials and medals are fine, but they will not help him greatly in earning a living after the heat of war is over. My proposal is for a number of us to show our appreciation by buying him (Corporal Atkins) a home."

Dr. Walden enclosed with his letter his check for \$100. Townes liked the idea, added \$100 of his own money and \$100 for the newspapers to help



buy a "Thank You Farm." The same day Ben Gramling, merchant and farmer who knew Gene as a boy, pledged \$100. Radio Stations WSPA and WORD of Spartanburg joined the campaign.

Supervisor E. C. McArthur of the Broad River Soil Conservation District read the story about "Thank You Farm" and offered all the services of the district in helping to select and plan the farm for soil and water conservation. Chairman Landrum accepted McArthur's offer because, as the Landrum bank president expressed it, "We want Gene to have a good farm, and then to give him all the help possible in keeping the land and making it better."

As the "Thank You Farm" campaign started, Gene was married to Vivian Rollins, the farm girl with whom he used to pick cotton and who had accepted the proposal he had written from the Pacific.

Then Gene, his bride, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Atkins, went to Washington. There, Gene received the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Harry S. Truman. The president told the sharecropper's son, "I'm glad you are a farmer and will have a farm of your own. I was a farmer myself."

By the time Atkins returned from Washington and had received an honorable discharge from the Army, \$7,500 was in the bank for "Thank You Farm." Most of the money came in quarters, half-dollars, and dollars from people who wanted to share in the tribute to the war hero.

In the meantime, Soil Conservation Service technicians at the request of District Supervisor McArthur had made soil conservation surveys and land capability maps on all the farms offered for sale to Chairman Landrum and the farm buying committee: County Agent Joe Frank Jones, Publisher Townes, Charles O. Hearon of the *Herald-Journal* staff; Otto Mar-

low, a farmer, and Cliff (Farmer) Gray of Radio Station WSPA.

After studying the colored maps and hearing Gene say he wanted a cotton, corn, small grain, and livestock farm, the committee chose a 62-acre farm six miles from Landrum. It had large blocks of Class II and Class III land suitable for a row-crop, small grain, and lespedeza rotation, a small tract of Class V-A land for bottomland pasture, some Class IV land that would grow the perennials kudzu and sericea lespedeza for hay and grazing, and some Class VI land for a farm woodlot.

Typical Piedmont land, this farm needed a complete soil and water conservation program to keep it productive.

J. H. Talbert, district conservationist assigned by the Soil Conservation Service to the Broad River District, worked with Gene in making the conservation farm plan.

One of the factors in making a cropping program on a farm is the feed requirements of the livestock. Before beginning the land use planning, Atkins and Talbert discussed the number of livestock Atkins expected to have. Two mules had been given to the young farmer by a bottling company, and both would be needed as workstock. Atkins said he wanted to keep 4 or 5 cows for milk and butter, 3 or 4 hogs for meat, and about 100 laying hens for chickens and eggs. In determining which of several possible uses could be made of each land class, the pasture, hay and grain requirements of the livestock were kept in mind.

First consideration in developing the plan was given to the areas suitable for cultivation. Because both these land classes require terraces and contour cultivation as conservation practices, it was necessary to locate suitable water-disposal areas into which water from the terraces could be emptied. The sites for these areas were determined by locating the natural drainageways on the farm.

One of these drainageways started near the site of the new house that was being built under the direction of Major M. H. Tardy, who was an Alabama architect before he became engineer for the Army's Camp Croft at Spartanburg, and extended through the former pasture into a low area of woods. A two-acre meadow strip of sericea lespedeza was planned at the head of this natural "draw." Another four-acre area to be planted to sericea—was planned for a water-disposal area to take care of the water emptied from terraces in the remainder of the cultivated land.

Because it is a deep-rooted, perennial legume, sericea lespedeza will provide protection against erosion from the water concentrated by the terraces and emptied into the two-acre meadow strip and four-acre water-disposal area. Border strips of sericea, totaling one acre, along road banks also will be used for water disposal. Hay from these seven acres will furnish a part of the feed for farm livestock.

In addition to terracing and contour cultivation, contour strip cropping and crop rotations also are needed as conservation practices on Class II and Class III land. Once the terraces have been built, the strips can readily be established by planting alternate terrace intervals to clean-tilled crops and close-growing crops. Contour strip rotations can then be carried out by rotating the crops in the strips.

A four-year rotation of cotton, corn, small grain, and annual lespedeza was planned for 34 acres of Class II and Class III land in Field No. 2. The rotation will include 17 acres of row crops and 17 acres of small grain followed by lespedeza each year.

By producing most of his grain feed each year from fall-sown oats and barley in the small grain strips. Atkins will need only a small part of his row-crop land for corn; so only four acres were planned for this crop. Of the remaining 13 acres of row-crop land, 12 acres can be planted each year to cotton, which will be the main cash crop on the farm, and one acre to truck crops for home use. Annual lespedeza will be sown on the small grain strips in the early spring, thus giving two crops from the 17 acres in small grain-lespedeza strips each year.

The planting of one other small area will complete the treatment planned for Field No. 2. This will be a 30-foot-wide border strip for wildlife, comprising one acre between the cultivated land and the woods in Field No. 3. The border strip will include a 20-foot strip of sericea adjacent to the cultivated land and a 10-foot strip of tall-growing bicolor lespedeza next to the woods to furnish food and cover for birds and other small species of wildlife.

The woods consist of a scrubby growth of hardwoods and a few scattered pines. Because this is Class VI land, adapted among other possible uses to growing trees, two acres in Field No. 3 and four acres in Field No. 5 will be left as woodland and interplanted with pines to develop a fully stocked stand of desirable tree species.

(Continued on Page 16)



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Have You Ever Been To a Ramp Convention?

THE little girl grinned happily when asked why she and her two little boy companions weren't in school. "We were sent home," she giggled. "We went to the ramp convention."

Never heard of a ramp convention? You would have if you had ever lived in the Great Smokies. At a ramp convention you eat ramps, and a ramp ("rampion," says Webster) is a sort of wild onion which grows in "buckeye flats" high up in the mountains. A buckeye flat is a rich mountain

By BILL SHARPE

cove, and when it is occupied in dogwood time by tender ramps, it is a favorite rendezvous of mountain folks.

There are two descriptions of a ramp, which really is a leek. One is that it is "sort of like an onion, except better" and the other is that it is "sort of like an onion, only worse." The wild vegetable has a root about the size of walnut. Its two broad leaves are about eight inches long, and in some places they are used as a sort of green salad.

At this year's convention, several hundred people ate around 50 bushels of ramps high up on Black Camp Gap, in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park near here, and that is enough ramp to fog the breath of a whole community for a long time.

Because the most conspicuous thing about a ramp is its breath-taking odor. Chopped up and scrambled with eggs, the vegetable is bad enough. But when you eat 'em raw, which a lot of ramp conventioners defiantly do, a ramp eater is something out of this world, where he should be, too. So strong is the breath of a ramp-eater that a small group of them can easily empty a movie in a few moments, and they can force the closing of an entire school. And not for just an hour or so, because it takes from two to three days for a ramp eater to recover from the effects of his buckeye flat orgy; and if one member of a family is a ramp eater and the others are not, the most serious of domestic disturbances can ensue.

In spite of these handicaps, it has been found practically impossible to reform a confirmed ramp eater. In addition to the fact that the ramp apparently has habit-forming proper-



Lieutenant-Governor L. Y. Ballentine and John Dotson, a veteran ramper, chat whilst the official chews on a raw ramp.

ties, it is also believed to have tonic values. One veteran said he felt that if he could just survive until ramp time, he was always pretty sure he'd live out the rest of the year.

The convention itself was organized 17 years ago and is now headed by Sebe Byrum, of Waynesville, who wanted to perpetuate the ancient art of ramp eating, seriously diminished by the indifference of an effete generation. Back in the old days, he said, the Smoky mountaineer would come upon a buckeye flat whilst hunting down lost cattle, and return home heavily perfumed with the evidence of his indiscretion. Ramp parties also were organized and became social institutions.

But people moved out of the Smokies when the Park Service took over; buckeye flats were remote and difficult of access and "it got so you couldn't keep the ramps eaten down to a decent level."

The conventions have halted this retrogression. Committees collect the ramps and bring them to the mountain top meadow where hundreds of ramp eaters and their friends have gathered for a day of fun and wholesome, if garlicky, eating. Picnics are spread, fires are lighted, frying pans, cornbread, eggs and country ham appear. The ramps are the supreme touch, and everyone is supposed to eat one, anyway, if not from choice then from self-defense, since a ramp eater gains some immunity from olfactory assaults by his fellows.

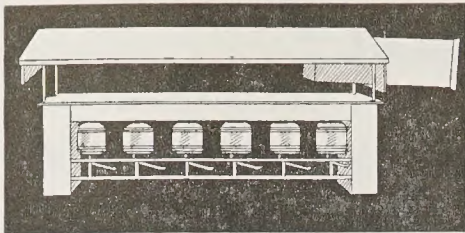
There is music, dancing, visiting, and usually one or two good fist fights. Political speakers appear to say their pieces, love-sick couples stroll off into

(Continued on Page 17)



RAMP CONVENTIONERS—High up in the Great Smokies of North Carolina, ramp conventioners assemble for their 1948 meeting. Around 1,000 mountaineers gathered at 4,000-foot high Black Gap recently to eat the succulent and smelly wild onions which grow in the Buckeye Flats of the mountains.

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Here's Proof That Legume Crops Help To Build the Soil

By **BLACKBURN JOHNSON**

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

Legume crops are splendid for building up nitrogen supplies in the soil but, contrary to an idea prevalent among many farmers, they fail to accomplish this purpose when harvested for hay, according to Dr. I. E. Miles, chief of the Soil-Testing Division of the State Department of Agriculture.

"Actually," the soil chemist added, "the nitrogen content of the soil is depleted when legume hay is harvested. Scientific studies conducted in recent years show that most of the nitrogen stored in legume plants, especially at the harvest stage of growth, is found in the stem structure, not in the roots. It follows, therefore, that the crop should be left to the land if it is desired to build up the nitrogen content of the soil."

Dr. Miles also scotched a common belief that the larger the number and size of nodules on the roots of legumes, the more nitrogen they produce and store. Research has shown, he explained, that this is not necessarily true. The legume *sesbania*, it was found, nodulates most profusely and yet store less nitrogen than most legumes commonly used for cover crops. The number, size and shape of nodules appeared to have little or no effect upon the amount of nitrogen stored in the plants. It was found, however, that the percentage of nitrogen was much higher in the nodules than in other parts of the plants. But the total weight of the nodules in relation to the whole plant was so small that they could be disregarded. An average of all the legumes studied indicated that at the mature stage most of the nitrogen was to be found in that part of the plants above the ground.

"These studies," Dr. Miles continued, "raise a very important practical question: Can legumes be grown and removed for hay without depleting the soil of its nitrogen? Of course, it must be recognized that the soil is depleted of its calcium, magnesium, phosphorous and potassium when the crop is removed, unless these minerals are added as fertilizers, lime and manures.

"The proportional part of the total nitrogen located in the roots varies greatly from one legume to another. For instance, cowpeas, crimson clover, hairy vetch, *Crotalaria spectabilis*, and *Sesbania* had less than 10 per cent

of the total nitrogen located in the roots at the time when they would normally have been cut for hay. On the other hand, *Lespedeza sericea* had over 37 per cent, kudzu over 30 per cent, *Lespedeza Tennessee* 76, and velvet beans over 20 per cent.

"This means that if the portion of the plant above the ground, the stem and leaves, of cowpeas, crimson clover, hairy vetch, etc., is removed, more than 90 per cent of the total nitrogen contained in the entire plant is lost to the soil. Therefore, instead of building the soil, legumes actually deplete it pretty seriously when they are harvested. Of the several legumes studied, *Lespedeza sericea* and kudzu might be cut and yet leave very considerable amounts of nitrogen stored in their roots under the surface of the ground."

Forsyth County Farmer Enters 200 Bushel Corn Contest

A Forsyth County man, Clifton Jones of Winston-Salem, Route 6, has become the first farmer to enter North Carolina's ambitious 200-bushel corn contest for 1948, according to Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Extension agronomy at State College.

Mr. Jones will compete for \$1,000 offered for North Carolina by the North Carolina State Fair, and \$1,000 offered for both North and South Carolina by the Southern States Fair of Charlotte.

A third \$1,000 prize is being offered by the Cleveland County Fair for Cleveland growers only.

Three other producers—T. C. Sawyer, Jr., and Eddie C. Bell, Jr., of Belcross, and C. H. Beam of Lawndale—have indicated they intend to enter the competition, but Mr. Jones is the only farmer thus far who has submitted an official application blank.

Entry blanks are available from county agents or from Dr. Collins at State College. They must be postmarked not later than July 1. Any farmer is eligible who produces 200 or more bushels of shelled corn, 15.5 per cent moisture, on one acre of land.

An average price of \$351 per animal was paid at the purebred Guernsey cattle sale held in Charlotte recently. Members of 4-H Clubs bought many of the cattle.

N. C. Will Send Delegates To National 4-H Camp

Youthful Americans from every state and territory will descend on Washington, D. C., during the week of June 16 to 23 to attend the 18th National 4-H Club Camp, according to L. R. Harrill, 4-H Club leader for North Carolina.

The camp will be held under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture with the State Colleges of agriculture cooperating. Headquarters will be the Federal auditorium on Constitution Avenue.

Each State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will be entitled to send three club leaders, two boys and two girls as official delegates to represent the 1,700,000 young Americans who are 4-H Club members. The number delegates chosen to represent each State will be selected on the basis of their club achievements.

The first meeting of delegates and leaders is scheduled for 8 p.m. Wednesday, June 16, in the Federal auditorium. The camp will close at 10 p.m. Wednesday, June 23, following the traditional 4-H candlelighting ceremony.

The camp is being held in Washington in order that the members may obtain first-hand knowledge of the functioning of the Federal government.

Tar Heel 4-H Girl Wins Rural Contest

First place honors in the South-wide Rural Life Contest sponsored by Southern Agriculturist magazine have been awarded to a North Carolina 4-H Club girl, 17-year-old Anita Bolinger of Vale.

Her article on "The Call of the Farm" was adjudged the best among thousands of entries received from high school boys and girls in the rural areas of the 15 Southern States. The article will appear in the July issue of Southern Agriculturist.

Miss Bolinger will receive an expense-paid trip to New York and Washington in June. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Bolinger, she has made an outstanding record at Union High School, where she will graduate as class valedictorian on May 31. She has been on the honor roll and has not missed a day during her four years of high school. She was county winner in the better methods electric contest last year and the garden contest in 1947 and 1948. She won second place in the county soil conservation speaking contest in 1947 and first place in 1948. She was also awarded second place in the State in the Farmers Cooperative Exchange scholarship contest a year ago. She is listed in Who's Who Among Students in American High Schools.

In her prize-winning article Miss Bolinger says: "We seem to have forgotten that on the 40-acre farm there is more opportunity to be found than there is in forty million acres of city blocks. There is a greater challenge in that two-story farm house than there is in the 102 stories of the Empire State Building."

Advances Made In Seed Treatment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seed treatment, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has proved one of the simpler and less expensive means of making headway against certain fungus diseases. Crops are made to flourish through assistance direct and indirect—stimulation and prevention. On the one hand they are grown in conditioned soil from seed of adapted high-yielding varieties, and on the other, through spraying or dusting, they are protected against attack by diseases or pests or, if attacked, the damage is controlled.

Seeds have been treated for nearly fifty years, beginning with the use of copper sulfate and formaldehyde, used mostly on small grain seed. Since then have come organic mercury liquid treatments, copper carbonate dust and the more recent development of various organic mercury compounds in dust form. Nowadays the dusts are used for most of the seed treating.

R. W. Leukel of the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., lists the benefits of present-day seed treatment:

(1) It destroys the seed-borne fungi that otherwise would reduce the yield and quality of the crop; (2) it combats soil-inhabiting fungi that rot seed and destroy seedlings; (3) it helps combat weeds by making possible good stands of vigorous crop plants; and (4) in many cases it increases the market value of crops, particularly grain.

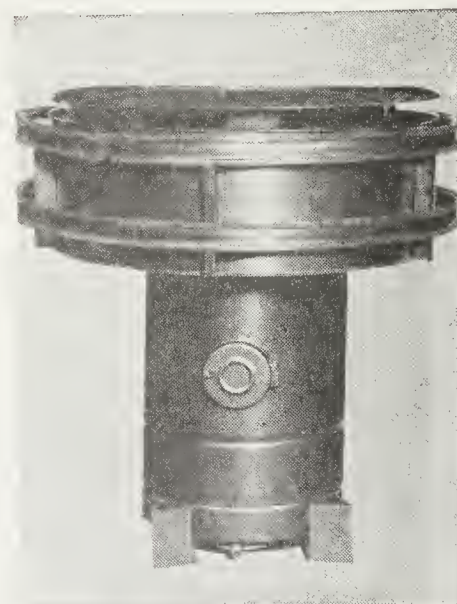
Figures have not been compiled on the quantities of these various dusts now used. Extension workers estimate, however, that in 1947 this sort of seed treatment was applied to 70 percent of the corn planted (nearly all the hybrid corn): 50 per cent of the sorghum; and 20 to 30 per cent of the wheat and barley. A high percentage of cottonseed is now treated and the treatment of peanut seed is increasing. The quality of chemicals sold for this purpose has been improving, according to Leukel, who attributes the better quality to the "debunking" work carried on by research men. Another result of research, he says, is a great increase in the kinds of crops that can be protected this way.

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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

June Is Dairy Month

Again June has been designated for the nationwide observance of Dairy Month. It is a month in which to take stock of our family's eating habits, the menus we plan, and the food we purchase and produce. It is a month in which to build family health by using a wide variety of dairy products—milk, butter, cream, ice cream, cheese—for each has a contribution to make to our daily diets.

Penny for penny, you get more food value in buying milk than in any other one food. Dairy products are so versatile that they can be served at any meal and in any course. Just take a look at the variety in the uses of dairy products in the following recipes. After you have read them you probably cannot resist treating your family to some of these delicious and wholesome foods.

Strawberry Punch

- 2 cups strawberries
- $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 cups milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pint strawberry ice cream

Clean and sieve the berries reserving a few for garnish. (Frozen berries may be used if desired.) Mix in sugar. Chill. Add milk and the ice cream. Stir until the ice cream is partially melted. Pour into glasses. Garnish with whole strawberries. Four servings.

Lima Beans Au Gratin

- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup grated American cheese
- 4 cups dried lima beans, cooked
- 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups diced celery, cooked

Melt butter in top of double boiler, blend in flour; add milk and cook until sauce is thick. Add seasonings and cook for 10 minutes. Add cheese and cook until cheese is melted. Cut celery in Julienne slices and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Combine drained, cooked lima beans, cooked celery and cheese sauce. Pour into individual or one large casserole. Top with buttered crumbs and bake at 350 degrees for 15 to 20 minutes. Serves 6.

Left-over baked beans, mashed potatoes, or rice are delicious baked in a casserole with alternate layers of grated cheese and a little minced onion. A cup or more of milk should be added as a

liquid when using potatoes or rice. If baked beans seem to dry add a small amount of water and 3 tablespoons of butter.

Eggs Baked in Cheese Sauce

- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- 2 cups milk
- 1 cup grated American cheese
- 6 slices bread
- 6 eggs

Melt butter, add flour and seasonings; blend well. Add milk and cook until sauce boils and thickens. Add grated cheese and stir until cheese melts and is well blended. Arrange bread rounds or squares in bottom of buttered baking dish. Pour cheese sauce over top of bread; let cool slightly to thicken. Make 6 hollows in sauce on top of bread squares, with back of spoon. Break one

egg in each hollow. Season eggs with salt and pepper; cover dish and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, until eggs are firm. Serves 6.

Caramel Custard

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup hot water
- 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream
- 3 eggs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla

Cook sugar in a heavy skillet, stirring constantly, until sugar is melted to a golden syrup. Remove from heat and carefully, add the water. When boiling subsides, stir over low heat until caramel is dissolved. Remove from heat and add hot milk. Beat eggs, combine with cream, and gradually stir in the hot milk mixture. Add vanilla. Pour into custard cups or small baking dish. Set in a shallow pan of hot water and bake in a moderately slow oven, 325 degrees,



for about 30 minutes, or until a sharp knife inserted in the center of the custard comes out clean. Serve hot or cold with cream. Serves 6 to 8.

Cheeseburgers with Piquant Sauce

- 1 pound ground beef
- 2 tablespoons milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- $\frac{1}{4}$ pound American cheese
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 large buttered buns

Mix ground beef with milk, salt, and pepper. Form 4 patties of meat about 3 inches in diameter. Cut 4 slices of cheese slightly smaller than size of meat patties. Melt butter in skillet and fry patties slowly for about 10 to 15 minutes, turning several times during the cooking period. Place on buttered toasted buns. Spread with piquant sauce and top with a slice of cheese. Broil until cheese begins to melt. Serve immediately. Serves four.

Piquant Sauce

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chili sauce
- 2 tablespoons pickle relish
- 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons prepared mustard, or
- 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons horseradish

Mix all ingredients together well. If a more highly seasoned sauce is preferred a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce may be added.

Cottage Cheese Ring Salad

- 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ envelopes (1- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons) gelatin
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water
- 3 cups cottage cheese
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika
- Dash cayenne
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup light cream
- 3 cups mixed diced fruits
(bananas, oranges, unpeeled red apples)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing

Sprinkle gelatin on cold water; dissolve over hot water. Combine cheese, seasonings, cream and dissolved gelatin; mix well. Turn into 1-quart ring mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until set. Unmold on salad greens. Fill center with mixed diced fruit. Serve with mayonnaise or salad dressing. Serves 6.

Hawaiian Custard

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup crushed pineapple
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded coconut
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla

Cook pineapple and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar together five minutes. Divide into 6 custard cups. Beat eggs, add remaining sugar and milk. Add salt, coconut and vanilla. Pour carefully on top of pineapple, using a spoon so it will not mix with pineapple. Set cups in a pan of

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water and bake in a moderately slow oven, 325 degrees, 25 to 30 minutes, or until a clean knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Serves 6.

Ice Cream Cup Cakes

- 6 cup cakes
- Hot Butterscotch Sauce
- 1 quart vanilla ice cream

Cut out the centers of each cup cake, leaving an edge of from one-fourth to one-half inch thickness around top and sides. Fill centers of each with generous spoonfuls of vanilla ice cream. Serve with hot or cold Butterscotch Sauce. Serves 6.

Butterscotch Sauce

- 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups brown sugar
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup light, corn syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
- 1 cup cream
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix sugar, corn syrup, salt, and butter in a sauce pan; bring to a boiling point and cook until mixture forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water, 230 degrees. Add a cup of cream and stir well. Cook mixture until, when tested in cold water, it makes a sauce of the desired consistency for serving (almost a soft ball stage); 228 degrees gives a thick sauce that is not sugary. Serve sauce, hot or cold, with ice cream. Serves 6 to 8.

Person County Women Stress Home Beautification

Mrs. Lillian Day, home demonstration club member in Person County, has set an example of the extent to which a home place can be beautified, according to Miss Mary Ruth Church, home demonstration agent for the State College Extension Service.

During a two-year home beautification contest sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Roxboro, Mrs. Day made improvements which completely changed the appearance of her

house and yard. She was awarded first prize in the competition.

Before the contest, the home was in a run-down condition, needed repainting, and could not be seen clearly from the highway because of a high embankment and a thick growth of bushes and trees. She hired a bulldozer to root up and remove dead, blown-over trees, fill in gullies and ditches, and level the yard. Shrubbery was rearranged for convenience and attractiveness, and the yard was prepared and seeded with recommended mixtures of grass. Outbuildings were repaired, rubbish was cleaned from ground buildings, the driveway was straightened and graveled, and the house painted and underpinned.

Commenting on the contest, Mrs. Day said: "I am so glad that I could be a part in this contest. For many years I have been busy raising a family of seven children, and sending them to school. I have not had time to do the things I wanted to do in beautifying my home and keeping up the premises. Now, as I stand on the brink of eternity, I am glad to feel that I have had an opportunity to do my small part in making my little corner of the world a better and more beautiful place in which to live."

The bottom of the scouring powder can will not leave rust marks on bathroom fixtures if it is dipped in hot paraffin.

A yearly weeding out of worn-out kitchen utensils, and other odds and ends, will get rid of dust collectors, save extra work and valuable storage space.

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Increasing Population Gives Opportunity For Expansion In Dairy Farming

In looking ahead for a number of years, it appears that there will be good opportunity for the person who likes dairy cattle and likes to work with them to engage in, or expand his operations. Many factors point to a continuing shortage of milk production in North Carolina for domestic use, without any consideration being given to the demand we have had for several years for dried milk products, and cheese, for export. Two or three factors contribute to the critical dairy situation which lies ahead.

First, the average age of dairy farmers is something over 50 years, and there is a natural tendency on the part of this group to want to take it a little easier. Cows still have to be milked at least twice a day, every day of the year.

The second factor is that we apparently



Carolina Dairy and

are in that stage of the post-war cycle where despite the heavy level of milk prices, costs are increasing faster than the selling prices of farm products. This has the effect of reducing the farmers' net income, or spendable income.

The third factor is the current high price of beef on the hoof, and there is a general fear in the dairy business that this may lead to too-free culling.

Looking ahead to a time when there may be an abundance of feed and low prices for grains, farmers will more generally feel that dairying is one of the "anchor" farming industries. With the declining cow population, and an increasing human population, it would appear

that now is a good time for those in the business to add a few more good cows to their herds. It is also a good time for enterprising young farmers to start to surround themselves with a number of good young cows. A productive dairy herd proved the salvation of many a farm family during the last depression when net income from grains and other livestock was entirely wiped out.

More Pigs

State Agriculture Commissioner D. S. Coltrane has called on North Carolina farmers to increase their fall pig production 10 percent or more, in line with a program advocated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Improving prospects in the hog-feed price ratio," he said, "indicate that many of our farmers should find it profitable to raise more pigs next fall."

USDA officials recently urged hog producers of the nation to increase pig production this fall a minimum of 10 percent to provide 34,000,000 pigs, or 3,000,000 more than the total produced last fall. These pigs would be marketed in the spring and summer of 1949, when the supply of beef, veal, lamb and mutton is expected to fall considerably below consumer demand.

An increase in pork production is seen as the only way to keep the total supply of all meats from falling below about 140 pounds per capita for U. S. consumers next year.

"Prices of feed grains are expected to be somewhat lower in the 1948-49 feeding year, which begins in October," Commissioner Coltrane said, "and all signs are that hog prices will continue relatively high."

"There is every indication that we are going to produce a big corn crop this year, not only in North Carolina but throughout the nation. Prospects also are good for wheat. Some experts believe it will be second only to last year's record production. At the same time, grain shipments to Europe may be smaller this year because of improving production abroad."

"In view of this situation, more favorable feed prices are to be expected. With decreased supplies of beef in prospect, pork prices should be good. And this all points to a happy situation for those farmers who are in position to raise more pigs."

DAIRY FARMERS ACROSS THE NATION



Advertising Set-Aside in June!

Through the request of the dairy farmers of the nation, dairy plants will set-aside one cent a pound on butterfat (or its equivalent in milk) during the month of June. This action is taken to provide for a year 'round program of dairy farmer advertising, merchandising and research. Thirty days in June provide for twelve months business activity in expanding the markets for Milk, Butter, Cheese, Ice Cream, and all dairy foods. It's a business program designed by dairy farmers and for dairy farmers. Make sure that the dairy plant purchasing your cream or milk does its part.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

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"VOICE OF THE DAIRY FARMER"

Livestock Section..



Swine Vaccination Law Cited By Veterinarian

Dr. L. M. Greene, State Department of Agriculture veterinarian, has warned livestock dealers that it is illegal to remove swine, except for immediate slaughter, from any public livestock market unless they have been vaccinated against hog cholera and approved by a qualified veterinarian.

A 1941 law regulating livestock markets and livestock dealers, he said, contains a provision aimed at preventing the spread of hog cholera, scourage of the swine industry, through auction and trading lots.

A conviction for violation of this provision was recently obtained in city court in Asheville against Harry Sawyer, a livestock trader, on evidence submitted by H. B. Collins, a Department of Agriculture livestock inspector. Sawyer was sentenced to 90 days in jail and payment of the costs, the jail term suspended upon good behavior and compliance with the livestock laws for a period of two years.

"We hope that other prosecutions will not be necessary," Dr. Greene said, "but our livestock inspectors have been instructed to enforce the law vigorously. The swine industry in North Carolina is too important to run the risk of jeopardizing it through carelessness on the part of a few traders. Without this law, it would be a very simple matter for infected animals sold through public markets to cause an epidemic of hog cholera."

Sun Porch Advised For Young Turkeys

To make young turkeys healthy and "happy," the poultryman should build a large sunporch onto the brooder house, says Lee W. Herrick, Jr., Extension turkey specialist at State College.

A good sunporch, he points out, will permit the poults to get out in direct sunlight at an early age, a practice which makes the birds healthier. The sunporch is also a means of increasing the floor space as the poults grow, thus reducing feather picking and cannibalism. Roosts on the porch allow the beaten bird to get away from the other birds. Also, poults with access to a large sunporch

will be "hardened off" for range better, especially those that are roosting on it during nights just before being put on range.

The sunporch, according to Mr. Herrick, should have the same floor space as the inside of the brooder house. The floor may be made of 1 x 2 inch mesh 11-gauge wire or 1-inch slats placed two inches apart on center. There should be a wire around and over the sunporch to keep the poults in and to keep wild birds and animals out.

The outer edge should be lined with feeders and waterers so the poults can eat and drink through the wire. Labor may be saved by tending to the feeders and waterers without entering the porch.

The turkey specialist says part of the sunporch should be shaded so that it will also be used during the heat of the day. If a tin roof is to be used for the range shelters, it would be well to use tin over the porch for shade. Then the poults will get used to hearing rain on the tin roof during showers and will be more adjusted for range conditions.

Outlook For Poultry More Favorable

There is money in poultry, particularly for the efficient producer, says C. B. Ratchford, in charge of farm management at State College.

The outlook for poultry has become more favorable since the first of the year, he said, adding that demand is expected to remain high. Since the number of layers is lower, an increase in price is anticipated.

The egg-feed ratio has been unfavorable, but if farmers plant the acreage of feed grains they intend to and yield is normal, the ratio should improve in the last half of 1948, the farm management specialist believes.

However, while the outlook is good for efficient poultrymen, inefficient producers will probably lose money, predicts Mr. Ratchford, adding that despite possible lower feed costs poultrymen should continue to strive for efficiency in production.

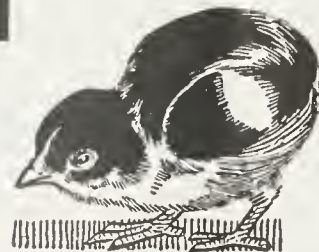
The specialist lists these steps as ways of increasing efficiency:

Get better bred chicks; cull hard; use grazing as much as possible for pullets, to reduce feed costs and provide healthier hens; feed balanced rations; avoid wasting feed; get rid of all rats; add labor-saving conveniences and arrange buildings to save steps.

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THANK YOU FARM

(Continued from Page 8)

A woodland management program for these six acres, including protection against damage by fire and grazing, is a part of the farm plan. By selective cutting and other good woodland management practices, the six acres left in woods will furnish a sustained yield of fuelwood, fence posts, and farm lumber to meet all the wood needs of the farm.

Between the two areas planned for woodland in Fields 3 and 5 is a low area of poorly drained land which had grown up in alders and a few poor-quality trees. This is Class V-A land, which is ideal for pasture if drained. A small stream, fed by several springs, flows through this area, making the drainage problem a simple one.

The old pasture is Class IV land. It is steep and badly eroded, and suitable only for perennial vegetation. A few small areas of adjoining Class III land will be taken in with this area and planted to kudzu. This will control the erosion and provide five acres of supplemental grazing or hay land adjoining the permanent pasture.

Thus Atkins will have 12 acres in three different kinds of pasture—grass and clover, sericea, kudzu—all in adjoining blocks. With the grain pro-

duced on his rotated cropland, this will furnish all the feed that Atkins will need for the cows, mules, hogs, and poultry he plans to keep.

Knowing the necessity of an abundant supply of plant food for perennials, Talbert recommended 100 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre for both kudzu and sericea, 200 pounds of phosphate fertilizer an acre for the kudzu, and 400 pounds of phosphate fertilizer for the sericea. In improving the pasture, soil amendments recommended were 100 pounds of muriate of potash, 40 pounds of phosphate fertilizer, and one ton of lime an acre to speed the growth of white clover, Dallas grass, Bermuda grass, and annual lespedeza.

The barn which served the old tenant house on the farm is a large one and is in first-class condition. It is located at the edge of the proposed sericea pasture, through which access will be afforded for Atkins' livestock to all the grazing land planned for the farm.

There was one other thing that Atkins told Talbert he had his heart set on—a fish pond.

At the far end of the grass-clover pasture where the low Class V-A land

narrows almost to a point between areas of steep Class VI land on each side, they found an ideal site for the dam. A one-acre pond was planned. When properly stocked and fertilized, a pond that size should furnish 200 to 250 pounds of fish a year—as well as a lot of fun.

Before the plan was made, there were 45 acres of cropland, principally cotton and corn, with a small acreage of annual hay; five acres of eroded pasture overgrown with brush and weeds; and 11 acres of poorly stocked, cut-over woodland, three acres of which were low, wet land covered with alders and a scattered growth of low-quality trees. One acre, where the new house is being completed, was idle.

With a definite plan for putting every acre to its best use and treating all the land according to its needs, Atkins will have approximately the same acreage of cropland as before—46 acres—but with only 34 acres in cultivated crops, and 12 acres in perennials, including seven acres of sericea and five acres of kudzu.

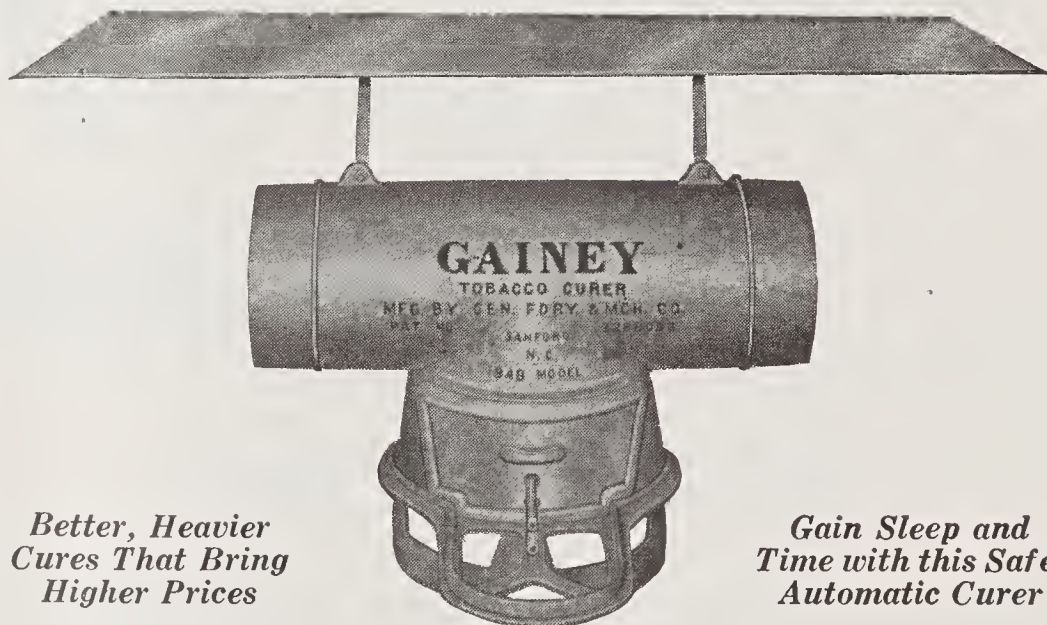
As a part of the land use changes, the 11 acres classed as woodland will be reduced to six. But instead of a poorly stocked stand of low-quality trees, Atkins will have a thrifty stand of desirable tree species that will furnish all the wood products required on the farm.

And down at the far end of the pasture, where will be built the fish pond Gene has set his heart on, it won't be any trick at all of a summer's afternoon for him to throw in a line and catch a mess of fish for Vivian to cook for supper.

By the time Secretary of Agriculture Anderson gave the deed to Gene, most of the practices that could be placed on the land during the fall of the year had been established. Farm equipment dealers and agricultural agencies cooperating with the Broad River Soil Conservation District built the terraces, sowed small grain in alternate contour strips, shaped and seeded the meadow drainageway, set pine seedlings in the cut-over woodland, planted kudzu, prepared the wildlife border, and sloped the road bank for the 15-foot border strip to be planted to sericea lespedeza.

As Bank President Landrum explained, "We have given Gene Atkins a farm and we have helped him to get started on a soil conservation program that will keep the land productive from here on out. Because every one will watch the way he farms his land, we believe that his soil conservation farming will be an inspiration and a demonstration for all the other farmers of our section."

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Farm Safety Week Slated July 25-31

In proclaiming the period July 25-31 as National Farm Safety Week, President Truman points out that "needless hazards on the farms of our nation continue to cause thousands of accidents each year which could be prevented by a positive safety program."

Goal for the 1948 observance, which is sponsored by the National Safety Council and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with a number of other organizations, is the elimination of at least 30 million farm hazards. Each farm family is being asked to accept responsibility for eliminating at least one hazard for every member of the family.

The long-range purposes of National Farm Safety Week are to make every American farm and every American farm resident as safe as possible, to cut the annual toll of needless deaths and injuries to a minimum, and to make farm life safer, happier, and more prosperous.

Estimates by the National Safety Council show a 52 per cent increase in motor vehicle deaths to farm residents from 1944 to 1947. In other types of accidents, about 4,300 workers were killed and approximately 300,000 workers were injured in 1947. If the 1947 non-work toll was similar to that of 1946, the National Safety Council believes the final figures will show 14,000 non-work deaths and 1,400,000 non-work injuries to farm residents.

Ramp Convention

(Continued from Page 9)

the hills ostensibly to pull ramps, and it is a great day for everyone.

That is, a great day for everyone

except the kin and neighbors who didn't go along. For them, a ramp convention lasts about three odoriferous days.

Guide For Growing Better Peaches

1) **Start early**—now—with your pest spraying schedule. Kill over-wintering insects before they begin their damage. Choose an effective insecticide such as Chlordane. Entomologists have found it gives better than 95% kill on plum curculio, reducing "stings" and immature fruit drops substantially.

2) **Use adequate coverage** when spraying for disease. Don't overlook such potent disease and insect carriers as uncared-for, blighted fruit trees in the vicinity. They also must be removed or cleaned up to prevent spread.

3) **Remove brush**, dead weeds and grass to promote orchard sanitation and to reduce disease and pest build-up. A mixture of 2, 4-D and Chlordane gets the weeds and the insects with one application.

4) **Prune trees carefully**—keep them within reach for spraying, picking. Cut dead wood back to the living, sealing the opening against pest attack. To rid old, unattended cuts or decayed tree crotches of infestation, scrape carefully and apply Chlordane—it won't harm tree or foliage. Burn infested prunings immediately.

5) **Plan your pest spraying schedule** efficiently. Don't experiment—use insecticide as instructed by manufacturer. Save time, material and labor by using Chlordane. It remains toxic up to three weeks, simultaneously controlling apple maggot, "Cat-facing" insects, grasshoppers, cherry fruit fly, cherry fruitworm and others.

Chlordane can be applied—alone or with other insecticides, as a spray or dust, in your present equipment, without danger to yourself or animals.

6) **Know your market**—Improved quality, careful handling of fruit mean better prices. Eliminate the fuss of removing spray residue by using Chlordane. Its volatile spray evaporates slowly, making fruit safe for marketing approximately three weeks after final application. And Chlordane does not disflavor peaches.

A Program of Service to Our State

All over our state are beer retailers—thousands of them—faithfully living up to the letter and spirit of the law. They, in common with the brewing industry as a whole, stand for wholesome conditions in their business.

What of the scattered few who fail to "live up"? They are unwelcome hangers-on; and when they refuse to accept suggestions for correction of unwholesome situations, this Division, in cooperation with law-enforcement agencies, takes action to see that they remedy their shortcomings or lose their license.

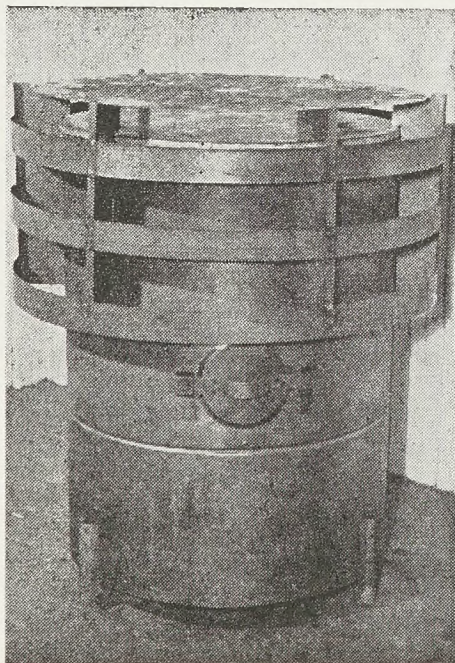
This is a program of action within the industry. We call it "Self-Regulation". You, by your support, have called it a program of real benefit to North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION



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Some Territory Open for Aggressive
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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Good Farm-To-Market Roads By Next Winter... Please

During the war the farm to market roads in North Carolina suffered from lack of attention due to the fact that materials and man-power were hard or impossible to secure. Today the situation is different. Every one of the candidates for the office of Governor of North Carolina has stated that better rural roads is of prime importance and has pledged himself to do everything possible to relieve the situation.

These roads are arteries that are as important to commerce as the veins in our bodies are important to life. When these arteries are clogged, the farmer, consumer and the whole section suffer because the farmer's goods cannot be marketed.

A prime example of the losses resulting from bad roads is the dairy industry, comparatively new in the piedmont section of North Carolina. This fast growing industry has caused a great increase in travel on our rural roads since the hauler picks up the farmer's milk daily. In many cases during the heavy snow and rain last winter much milk was allowed to spoil because the hauler could not get through the roads to pick it up. During this period, milk was brought into North Carolina from other states whose roads were kept open allowing the North Carolina farmers to suffer an even greater loss. Not only milk, but eggs, meat and other vital farm products were delayed to such an extent that the farmers were forced to seek a lower market because the conditions of the roads prevented marketing at the right time.

The solution of the problem is vital to the future progress of North Carolina and immediate steps must be taken to remedy the situation before another winter. Every resident of North Carolina is aware of the importance of doing something about our farm to market roads and if enough effort is put forth and interest shown by the people there is no doubt that ways and means will be found to assure our roads getting the attention so justly deserved.

Grow Feed at Home

North Carolina needs to expand its livestock and poultry production, in the opinion of Commissioner of Agriculture D. S. Coltrane, but individual farmers should carefully estimate their feed and

forage resources before branching out into these fields.

"Farmers cannot expect to make a success of cattle and chickens," he said in an address at a recent fat stock show banquet here, "if they have to buy all of their feed, or even the greater part of it, in 100-pound bags. We cannot expect to develop a sound livestock program in the state if we are going to depend on Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other mid-western states for corn and other feed concentrates. Let's get into the livestock and poultry business, but let's get in on a sound basis lest we get out as fast as we got in."

Calling especial attention to the need for more dairy cattle in the state, Commissioner Coltrane said North Carolinians are drinking only half as much milk as the national average, and eastern North Carolinians only one-fourth as much, yet it is necessary to import large quantities of milk from other states. Last year, he added, more than ten million pounds of milk was shipped into eastern Carolina from Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin and other states.

Urging expansion of the poultry industry, Commissioner Coltrane said the state now produces only 80 percent of the poultry meat and about two-thirds of the eggs it consumes.

North Carolina farmers, he said, derive about 80 percent of their income from crops and he saw the need for more livestock production as a means of developing a better balanced system of agriculture. He pointed out, however, that most North Carolina farms are small, averaging 66 acres, and advised individual farmers to figure carefully their pasture and feed requirements before going heavily into livestock projects.

More Milk--Better Health

If all the milk produced in the United States in 1946 had been put in quart containers side by side, the containers would extend almost 140 times around the earth. As a comparison, in 1944 farm milk production figured 116,000,000 quarts; in 1946 farm milk production was 693,000,000 quarts. Ice cream production in 1944 in North Carolina amounted to 9,919,000 gallons. Ice cream production in 1946 in North Carolina amounted to 16,364,000 gallons. Cash farm income from major products in 1944, milk \$2,969,361,000.00. Cash farm income from major products in 1946—highest, milk, \$3,116,374,000.00

There are 36,000,000 cows in the United States. In North Carolina there are 400,000

000 milk cows and we still need 200,000 more milk cows to supply the present demand. North Carolina consumes less than half the national average of dairy products, yet we do not have enough milk to meet even that low demand. Through the combined efforts of dairy councils, processing plant advertising, and other agricultural efforts, we are ever increasing this demand; and North Carolina has gained momentum in the consumption of dairy products, but we have a long way to go yet in order to come up to other states whose health record has surpassed ours because of their consumption of nutritional food.

How are we going to overcome this situation of a shortage of fluid milk? That is the question in the minds of most processing plants and the consumer in this area. At the present time many dairy farmers are planning to double their output of fluid milk. This alone is going to help greatly, considering the new legumes recently discovered that are suited to Southern climate.

Ladino clover and orchard grass have proved to be a great step toward the food problem for dairy cows. Silos that can be constructed from \$35.00 up have been another great step toward making possible winter feed in this area. Through the combined efforts of George S. Coble and State College officials, there is a movement under foot at the present time to ship into North Carolina high bred dairy cows. Up to date, four carloads have arrived and the farmers are buying these heifers as fast as they are coming in. This is good news and good logic. If we can improve our herds up and ever up to the point where we have the best milk producers in the country, then we are taking the right step toward making our state a nationally known dairy center.

We have only to look about us to see that prosperity reigns in all dairy centers. A ride through the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia is a great example of this, and thoroughly convinces a pessimist as to the actual facts when they see those beautiful homes, barns, two or three nice cars in the garage and beautiful herds grazing on well kept pastures. It is a sight that we of North Carolina are hoping to be able to see in our fair state in the not too far distant future.

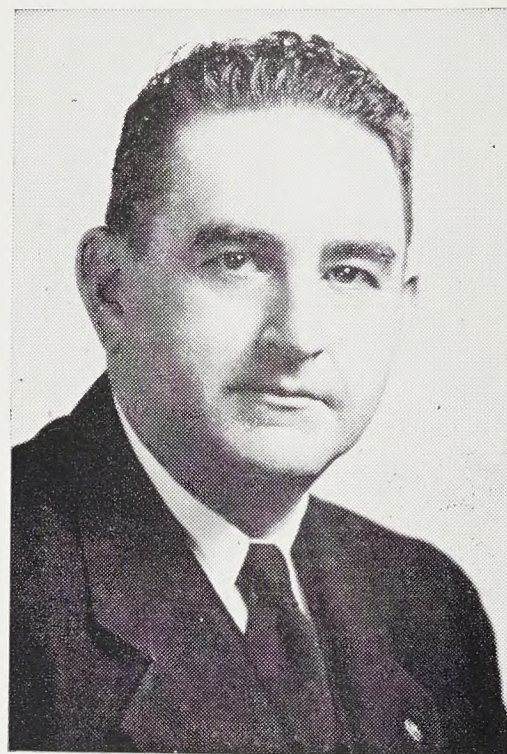
Meat output in each quarter of 1948 is expected to be smaller than in the corresponding quarters of 1947. During the first 9 months most of the reduction will be in beef. In the last quarter, output of both beef and pork will be lower.

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Kerr Scott is a practical farmer and a successful business man. He knows the problems I face and the problems my neighbors face.

For more than thirty years I have been calling upon the farmers of Eastern North Carolina. I have traveled thousands of dirt road miles to reach the homes of my farmer friends. Kerr Scott, a farmer himself, lives on a dirt road . . . Kerr Scott will get the farmer and his family out of the mud.

E. G. Moss, retired former director of the Tobacco Experiment Station at Oxford, says: "Keep the record straight. Granville Tobacco Wilt cost the tobacco farmers of North Carolina millions of dollars prior to 1944. Many of us worked with this problem, but not until Commissioner of Agriculture Kerr Scott got us the equipment and appropriations did we produce the resistant variety, better known as Oxford 26, that has saved the farmers of North Carolina from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually."

I am voting for Kerr Scott, the man who took the sand out of fertilizer, sawdust out of chicken feed, and short weight out of scales and gasoline pumps. I am voting for the farmers' friend, the first dirt farmer candidate for Governor in the past half a century—the Honorable Kerr Scott.

(Signed)

R. H. (BOB) BARBOUR
Fuquay Springs, N. C.



WIN WITH SCOTT FOR GOVERNOR

Democratic Primary, Saturday, June 26

(This political advertisement paid for by supporters of Kerr Scott)

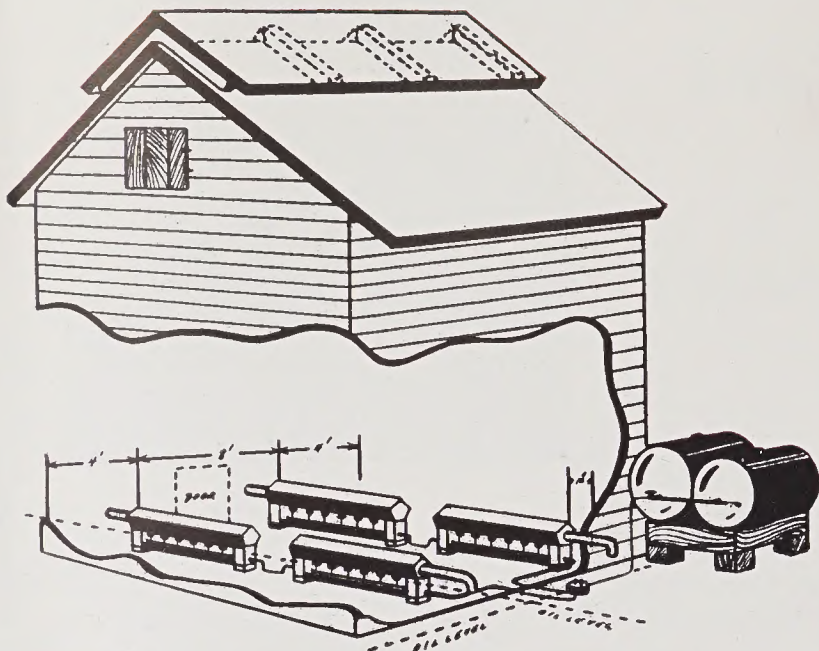
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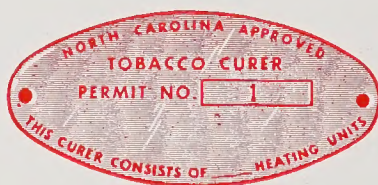


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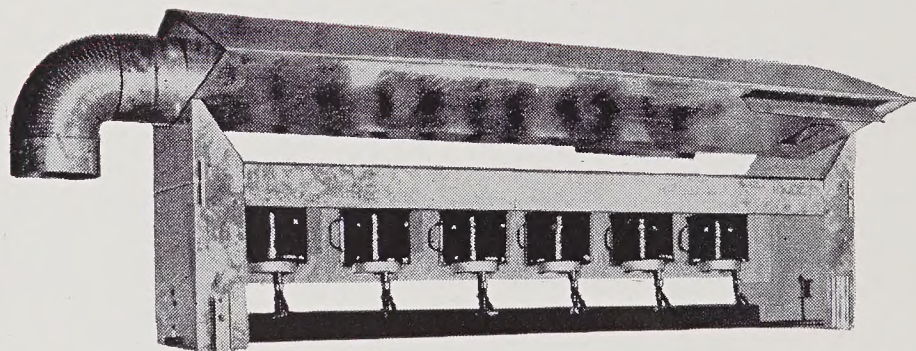
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